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Official paper of Clatsop county and the City of Astoria.

WEATHER.

Western Oregon and Washington—Fair and warmer.

UP TO THE CANDIDATE.

The direct primary law imposes two campaigns on the candidate, and he is certainly entitled to the honors and emoluments that fall his way after he takes over his office. He will have to run his campaigns in and out of the party he represents, and at a dual cost in time and money and his account of "wear and tear" is a big one when he begins to earn his salary, but he has the gratifying assurance that he was the man wanted and this is no small compensation; and yet this imposes, or should impose, a still greater sense of public duty and responsibility. And speaking of pro-primary obligations, the defeated candidate has a very plain and manly duty confronting him if he would preserve the status and claim he had upon public consideration when he entered the primary race. He owes it to himself, his party and the people in general, to see to it that their mandate is made effectual and the candidates of the dominant party elected to office. Grouching and mucking and disloyalty are but the patent signals of a paucity of stamina and manfulness, that may make the people before whom he but lately posed as a type of efficiency and solidity, infinitely glad they were not misled into nominating him; whereas, the way of patience, of cheerfulness and pluck, and the giving of "the glad hand" to the man or men who had his identical ambition and won out, will fix him in line for future consideration as an aspirant for public honors reflecting upon him the universal respect due to real personal worth.

THE IMPOSTER ABROAD.

Now then, look out for the inevitable imposter who is abroad in the land with his tale of ruin and suffering in the awful disaster at San Francisco. He is as sure to appear as the sun is to rise, and nothing short of a cataclysm which precludes the rising of that orb, can keep him in abeyance. He is going to make it hard for the men and women who are really in need from this devastating cause, and human sympathy, which invariably fails to ask enough questions, will be imposed on to the uttermost limit. Be on guard and ask leading and pertinent questions, satisfy yourself, at least, that the party seeking assistance knows that San Francisco is in the State of California.

"MADE IN OREGON."

This slogan sounds good. And it means a whole lot for the state in a commercial way. It is worthy of cultivation in every busy center within the commonwealth lines and carries

with it the imperative requirement of making everything upon the best and highest standards of material and workmanship. Viewed from any standpoint it cannot fail to be conducive of good in many ways, and the fair that is to exemplify the origin and real value of the sign-manual, in Portland, next month, should prove a land-mark in the commercial progress of this great state.

ACCOUNTING FOR IT.

In view of the great San Francisco earthquake it seems probable that the recent disaster at Lake Tulare, by which the waters of the lake reclaimed the greater part of the ancient domain, engulfed a territory of about one hundred and fifteen thousand acres and destroyed the reclamation works of more than two decades, may now be regarded as a harbinger of the appalling catastrophe which followed so closely upon it. As shown by Professor Le Conte, the lighter earthquake disturbances of San Francisco always approach by the way of what geologists call the San Joaquin fault, and as Lake Tulare lies in that region its recent overflow may not have been altogether due to the floods and melting snow. However that may be, the whole San Joaquin valley, the region of the fault, has recently been carrying an abnormal weight of water, thus increasing the tendency to break down in the line of the fault and therefore to produce tremors of the earth. In the recent earthquake, the southwest movement always connected with oceanic disturbances, and the eastern wave movement appear to have joined, and as a result San Francisco has had the greatest catastrophe of its history.—N. Y. Tribune.

HER RED-LETTER DAY.

Up to last Wednesday, the red letter day of the Californian has been "1849" from the fateful Wednesday upon which the tremendous evil of her whole career fell to her, the date, par excellence, will be, "April 18, 1906."

EDITORIAL SALAD.

It is a curious condition in a coal strike when operators are indifferent to operating and strikers are not anxious to strike.

A comedian appeared in a four act comedy in a Western mining town, according to "The Buffalo Commercial." At the end of the third act the miners rose in a body, gathered up their belongings and started to depart. The comedian, in dismay, rushed before the curtain. "Gentlemen," he said, "there is another act yet." "Yes, that's why we are going," said the miners.

The invasion of America by alien hosts rivals in magnitude the historic migrations of olden times—the Dorians, of the Goths and Vandals, of the Saxons, of the Tartars, and others. But we hope the nation they are invading is big enough and strong enough to receive them without being materially changed or dominated by them.

Paper milk bottles which were promised to the public a year or two ago are likely to appear in the market almost any day. Their great merit is that they cannot be used a second time. Hence, neglect to wash them properly cannot be attended with the consequences which often follow similar treatment of glass bottles. There is talk, too, of manufacturing beer and soda water bottles from the same material. Whether these would have any particular sanitary value may, perhaps be questioned, but refilling a receptacle with an imitation of the original contents would be effectually prevented.

There is perhaps no time when a member of a deliberate assembly feels so much his own importance and the power of the speaker as when he fails of recognition with a joke on the end of his tongue. The unspoken speech is cruel enough, but the unsaid jest of the direct punishment of parliamentary law. An English paper considerably prints one that the Speaker of the House of Commons failed to let out. A correspondent to Canada wrote to a member declaring that Great Britain had become so nervous as to the admission of diseases through her ports that she would soon persuade herself that the germs of swine fever were conveyed in imported pig iron.

CONDEMNED AS FOOD

NEARLY EVERYTHING WORTH EATING HAS BEEN UNDER A BAN.

From the Days of Adam There Has Been Not Only Forbidden Fruit, but Forbidden Meats and Vegetables. The Peculiar Belief of "Totemism."

From the days of Adam and Eve to the present time there has been not only forbidden fruit, but forbidden meats and vegetables. For one reason or another people have resolutely refused to eat any and all kinds of flesh, fish, fowl, fruits and plants. Thus the apple, the pear, the strawberry, the quince, the bean, the onion, the leek, the asparagus, the woodpecker, the pigeon, the goose, the deer, the bear, the turtle and the eel—these, to name only a few eatables, have been avoided as if unwholesome or positively injurious to health and digestion.

As we all know, the Jews have long had a hereditary antipathy to pork. On the other hand, swine's flesh was highly esteemed by the ancient Greeks and Romans. This fact is revealed by the many references to pig as a dainty bit of food. At the great festival held annually in honor of Demeter roast pig was the piece de resistance in the bill of fare because the pig was the sacred animal of Demeter. Aristophanes in "The Frogs" makes one of the characters hint that some of the others "smell of roast pig." These people undoubtedly had been at the festival, known as the Thesmophoria, and had eaten freely of roast pig. Those who took part in another Greek mystery or festival, known as the Eleusinia, abstained from certain food and, above all, from beans.

Again, as we all know, mice are esteemed in China and in some parts of India, but the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Jews abhorred mice and would not touch mouse meat. Rats and field mice were sacred in old Egypt and were not to be eaten on this account. So, too, in some parts of Greece, the mouse was the sacred animal of Apollo, and mice were fed in his temples. The chosen people were forbidden to eat "the weasel and the mouse and the tortoise after his kind." These came under the designation of unclean.

But people have abstained from eating kinds of flesh which could not be called unclean. For example, the people of Thebes, as Herodotus tells us, abstained from sheep. What is the matter with mutton chops? Then, the ancients used to abstain from certain vegetables. Indeed, the Romans sneered at those Egyptians who did not dare to eat onions, leeks or garlic, and yet the Romans themselves were superstitious about what they ate or what they should avoid eating.

In his "Roman Questions" Plutarch asks, "Why do the Latins abstain strictly from the flesh of the woodpecker?" In order to answer Plutarch's question correctly it is necessary to have some idea of the peculiar custom and belief called "totemism." There is a stage of society in which people claim descent from and kinship with beasts, birds, vegetables and other objects. This object, which is a "totem," or family mark, they religiously abstain from eating. The members of the tribe are divided into clans or stocks, each of which takes the name of some animal, plant or object, as the bear, the buffalo, the woodpecker, the asparagus, and so forth. No member of the bear family would dare to eat bear meat, but he has no objection to eating buffalo steak. Even the marriage law is based on this belief, and no man whose family name is Wolf may marry a woman whose family name is also Wolf.

In a general way it may be said that almost all our food prohibitions spring from the extraordinary custom generally called totemism. Mr. Swan, who was a missionary for many years in the Kongo Free State, thus describes the custom: If I were to ask the Yoke people why they do not eat zebra flesh, they would reply, "Chijila"—i. e., "It is a thing to which we have an antipathy," or, better, "It is one of the things which our fathers taught us not to eat." So it seems the word "bashilang" means "the people who have an antipathy to the leopard;" the "bashalamba," "those who have an antipathy to the dog," and the "bashilanzefu," "those who have an antipathy to the elephant." In other words, the members of these stocks refuse to eat their totems, the zebra, the leopard and the elephant, from which they take their names.

The survival of antipathy to certain foods was found among people as highly civilized as the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans. Quite a list of animals whose flesh was forbidden might be drawn up. For example, in old Egypt the sheep could not be eaten in Thebes, nor the goat in Mendes, nor the cat in Bubastis, nor the crocodile at Ombos, nor the rat, which was sacred to Ra, the sun god. However, the people of one place had no scruples about eating the forbidden food of another place, and this often led to religious disputes and bad blood.

Among the vegetables tabooed as food by the Egyptians may be mentioned the onion, the garlic and the leek. Lucian says that the inhabitants of Pelusium adored the onion. According to Pliny, the Egyptians used to swear by the leek and the onion. Juvenal pokes fun at those who thought it a sin to eat them. He exclaims, "Surely a very religious nation and a blessed peace where every garden is overrun with gods!"

The survivals of totemism among the ancient Greeks are very interesting. Families named after animals and plants were not uncommon. One Athenian genus, the Ioxidæ, had for its

ancestral plant the asparagus. We may be sure that this plant was tabooed as food to every man, woman and child of the Ioxidæ.—New York Post.

Many a tongue shakes out its master's undoing.—Shakespeare.

Bad Management.

Dosing fowls for disease cannot replace maintenance of health. It is a silent indication of erroneous management. This corrected dispenses with a drug bill.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, April 6th, 1906.

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$358,101.86 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 4,537.71 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 12,800.00 |
| Bonds, securities, etc. | 74,580.00 |
| Other real estate owned | 3,000.00 |
| Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) | 16,064.76 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 70,832.63 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 170,012.94 |
| Checks and other cash items | 740.41 |
| Notes of other National Banks | 20.00 |
| Nickels and cents | 392.56 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank viz: | |
| Specie | \$111,000.00 |
| Legal tender notes | 20.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent circulation) | 1,250.00 |
| Total | \$823,052.87 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in | 50,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 60,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 19,300.33 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 12,500.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | \$542,916.35 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 138,261.19 |
| Certified checks | 75.00 |
| Total | \$823,052.87 |

State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, ss: I, S. S. GORDON, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. GORDON,

Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1906.

Correct—Attest:
G. C. FLAVEL,
W. F. MCGREGOR,
J. WESLEY LADD,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Astoria National Bank

at Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, April 6, 1906.

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|--------------|
| Loans and discounts | \$267,366.01 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 7,923.51 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 12,500.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. Bonds | 600.00 |
| Bond Securities, etc. | 34,540.16 |
| Banking house, furniture and fixtures | 4,000.00 |
| Other real estate owned | 4,375.00 |
| Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) | 9,713.63 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 4,168.92 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 241,071.66 |
| Checks and other cash items | 1,433.23 |
| Notes of other National Banks | 1,085.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | 290.49 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank viz: | |
| Specie | \$48,102.00 |
| Legal tender notes | 2,277.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent circulation) | 625.00 |
| Total | \$640,671.61 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 10,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 36,009.35 |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding | 19,000.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | \$290,184.95 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 34,592.34 |
| Time certificates of deposit | 208,948.97 |
| Total | \$640,671.61 |

State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, ss: I, J. E. HIGGINS, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. HIGGINS,

Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1906.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. H. GEORGE,
GEO. W. WARREN,
A. SCHERNECKAU,
Directors.

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STATIONARY TYPE

AN HONEST ENGINE

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J. M. ARTHUR & CO., Machinery Merchants

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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OUR 1906 LINE OF HAMMOCKS DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

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THE SHOW WINDOW. IT IS WORTH THE WHILE.

J. N. GRIFFIN

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Send in your San Francisco relief money, taint or no taint.

Is The Moon Inhabited.

Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes life in some form possible on that satellite, but not for human beings, who have a hard enough time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure Headache, Biliousness, Malaria Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, Kidney complaints, General Debility and Female weaknesses. Unequaled as a general Tonic and Appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by Chas. Rogers, Druggist. Price only 50c.



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It does better work, does it quicker, lasts longer, and costs less in the long run than any other type-writing machine. It is

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Let us send you our little book telling all about it. Typewriter supplies. Machines rented. Stenographers furnished.

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If health is wealth and money talks for so the proverb runs. A fortune you may plainly see, In taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Sold by Frank Hart.

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SPICES, COFFEE, TEA, BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Absolute Purity, Finest Flavor, Greatest Strength, Reasonable Prices. CLOSET & DEVERS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PATENTS

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You have often heard people remark "If I were ever to build, I would plan my bath room first and would not put all my money into the parlor with all its finery." That is good common sense sentiment, for the bath room is the most important of all the household.

We would like to help you plan your bath room and will gladly quote you prices on "Standard" Ware, the best and most sanitary fixtures made.

J. A. Montgomery, Astoria.

The MORNING ASTORIAN

65 CTS. PER MONTH